

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-0366

Paradise Farm

2415 Old Bosley Road

Lutherville-Timonium, Baltimore County

1800 ca.

Private

Constructed circa 1800 near the Eighth District village of Warren, Paradise farm is representative of the many vernacular stone houses erected throughout rural Baltimore County in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Warren was established as a manufacturing village in the early 19th century, when a the Warren Cotton Factory was constructed there along the Gunpowder Falls. According to prior documentation, the stone portion of Paradise Farm might have been constructed over two phases, with the first phase commencing in the early 19th century. The 1850 county atlas depicts the factory, sawmill, grist mill, a general store, tavern, schoolhouse and Methodist church in the small community. At that time, Paradise Farm was occupied by "Mrs. Bosley." The second phase of construction appears to have begun circa 1852 upon the acquisition of the property by Emma Bosley Lambert. In 1877, Paradise Farm was home to Dr. J. Thorne. In 1888, the dwelling came into the possession of the Jones family, who continue to occupy the property and farm the adjacent land. Warren continued to grow in population and size through the early 20th century.

This vernacular building fronts northeast on a large farm lot with a gravel driveway. The random rubble stone dwelling is three stories tall and five bays wide. The façade is pierced with three 6/9 windows on the first story and three 6/6 windows on the second story. All of these windows have square-edged-wood sills and surrounds. In the applied mansard roof are two aluminum dormers with a 6/6 window and one aluminum dormer with an 8/8 window. There are two single-leaf wood doors on the first story, one is paneled with lights and the other has eight lights. On the northwest elevation is an interior end brick chimney and on the southeast elevation is a capped brick chimney on the exterior end. In circa 1960, a one-story shed roof addition was built on the southwest elevation with a poured concrete foundation and aluminum siding. Located to the south of the main dwelling is a circa 1800 barn made of random rubble stone. Further to the south is a circa 1800 springhouse constructed with random rubble stone. Next to the barn is a circa 1950 shed constructed of concrete block. Next to the springhouse is a circa 1970 well house with a poured concrete foundation, concrete block walls, and corrugated metal shed roof. Located to the west of the main building are four circa 1970 tractor sheds ranging from two to four bays.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0366

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Paradise Farm (preferred), Mrs. Bosley House

other

2. Location

street and number 2415 Old Bosley Road not for publication

city, town Lutherville-Timonium vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Issac A. Jones, Jr., Dorothy A. Jones, and Margaret N. Jones

street and number 2415 Old Bosley Road telephone Not Available

city, town Lutherville-Timonium state MD zip code 21093-1103

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 14431 folio 710

city, town Towson tax map 52 tax parcel 22 tax ID number 0810045675

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0366

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This vernacular building fronts northeast on a large farm lot with a gravel driveway. Built circa 1800, the random rubble stone dwelling is three stories tall and five bays wide. The façade is pierced with three 6/9 windows on the first story and three 6/6 windows on the second story. All of these windows have square-edged-wood sills and surrounds. In the applied mansard roof are two aluminum dormers with a 6/6 window and one aluminum dormer with an 8/8 window. There are two single-leaf wood doors on the first story, one is paneled with lights and the other has eight lights. On the northwest elevation is an interior end brick chimney and on the southeast elevation is a capped brick chimney on the exterior end. In circa 1960, a one-story shed roof addition was built on the southwest elevation with a poured concrete foundation and aluminum siding.

Located to the south of the main dwelling is a circa 1800 barn made of random rubble stone. The barn, with its side gabled roof of corrugated metal, is articulated with four louvered vents on the façade. The entry comprises of a double-leaf vertical board door with square-edge surrounds. Additions include a side gable stable with board-and-batten siding, a board-and-batten shed roof porch, and a circa 1970 concrete block stable.

Further to the south is a circa 1800 springhouse constructed with random rubble stone. The entry is a single-leaf, vertical board door located under an offset, side gable roof of sheet metal.

Next to the barn is a circa 1950 shed constructed of concrete blocks. It has a single-leaf wood door that is paneled and a 1/1 window with a brick row-lock sill. It has a front gable roof with asphalt shingles and a side gable addition with corrugated metal cladding.

Next to the springhouse is a circa 1970 well house with a poured concrete foundation, concrete block walls, and corrugated metal shed roof.

Located to the west of the main building are four circa 1970 tractor sheds ranging from two to four bays. These wood frame structures are clad with corrugated metal and have wood post foundations. Two have shed roofs and two are side gabled. Also circa 1970 is a deteriorating wood shed with a metal shed roof and wood post foundation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0366

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1800 ca.-1960 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1800 ca., 1960

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed circa 1800 near the Eighth District village of Warren, Paradise farm is representative of the many vernacular stone houses erected throughout rural Baltimore County in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Warren was established as a manufacturing village in the early 19th century, when a the Warren Cotton Factory was constructed there along the Gunpowder Falls. In 1830, after the mill was in operation for only a few years, several of the industrial buildings burned.¹ According to prior documentation, the stone portion of Paradise Farm might have been constructed over two phases, with the first phase commencing in the early 19th century.² The factory appears to have continued operations over the next thirty four years, for the 1850 county atlas depicts the factory, sawmill, grist mill, a general store, tavern, schoolhouse and Methodist church in the small community. At that time, Paradise Farm was occupied by "Mrs. Bosley."³ The second phase of construction appears to have begun circa 1852 upon the acquisition of the property by Emma Bosley Lambert.⁴ In 1864, the factory property was sold to Morris and Baldwin. This Baltimore-based firm maintained the mill's operations through the late 19th century.⁵ Their acquisition of the Warren factory appears to have had a significant effect on the success of local industry and commerce, for the 1877 county atlas reveals that many more buildings, industrial and otherwise, were constructed over the twenty-seven year period beginning in the mid-19th century. Nearby, Paradise Farm was home to Dr. J. Thorne.⁶ In 1888, the dwelling came into the possession of the Jones family, who continue to occupy the property and farm the adjacent land.⁷ Warren continued to grow in population and size through the early 20th century.

¹ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 881.

² Baltimore County Historic Inventory. This suggested means of structural evolution could not be determined at the time of the exterior survey, and it is suggested that an interior architectural survey would help to determine the building's construction dates and techniques.

³ J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).

⁴ Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

⁵ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 881.

⁶ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).

⁷ Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Paradise Farm, 2415 Old Bosley Road, Lutherville-Timonium, Baltimore County

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Vernacular buildings tend to have little to no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.⁸ Throughout Baltimore County, there are a number of vernacular stone houses from this period. Stone was readily available in the county, with both marble and granite quarries located throughout the region. Commonly, these random rubble stone dwellings are two stories in height, single-pile with side gable roofs. This continuity of form is a result of folk architecture and the reliance on constructing forms that had been built by the previous generation.

⁸ Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. xv-xvi.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0366

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	47.20 Acres	
Acreage of historical setting	Unknown	
Quadrangle name	Towson	Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1800, Paradise Farm has been associated with the 47.20 acres known as tax parcel 22 on tax map 52 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 17, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

USGS Quad: TOWSON
Scale: 1:24,000

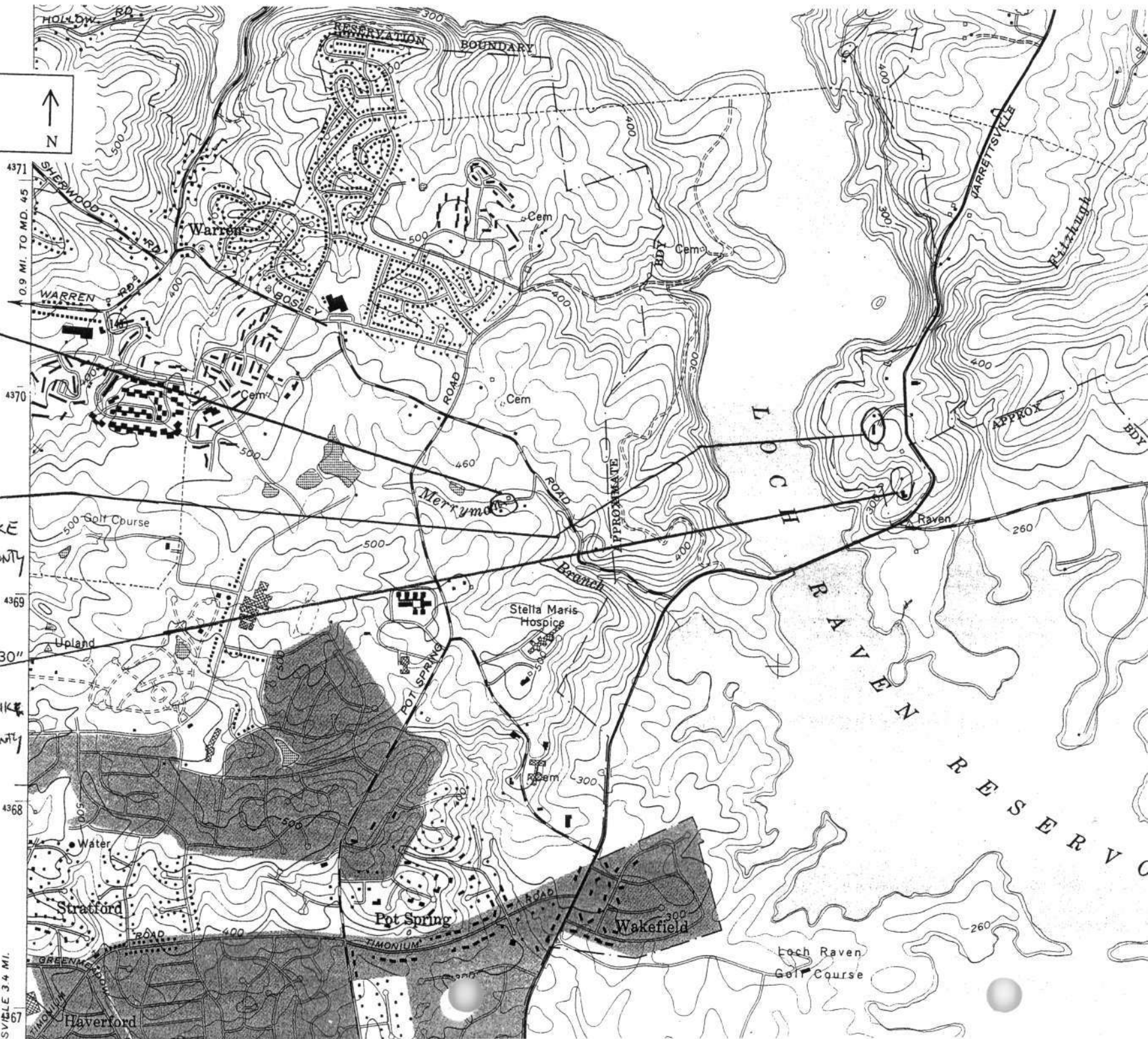


BA-0360
2415 OLD BOSLEY ROAD
LUTHERVILLE-TIMONIUM
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2235
12600 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE
TIMONIUM, BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2236
12500 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE
TIMONIUM, BALTIMORE COUNTY

3RD 11 MI.
SHEET 34 MI.
67





BA 0366

2415 OLD BOSLEY ROAD

LUTHERVILLE-TIMONIUM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD-3110

NE ELEVATION

1 of 4



BA 0366
2415 OLD BOSLEY ROAD
LUTHERVILLE-TIMONIUM
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

4/2001
MO-SHPD
SW ELEVATION

2 of 4



BA-0366

2415 OLD BOSLEY ROAD

LUTHERVILLE-TIMONIUM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD-SHPD

OUTBUILDINGS

3 of 4



BA-0366

2115 OLD BOSLEY ROAD

LUTHERVILLE-TIMONIUM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERS

4/2001

MD-SAPD

OUTBUILDINGS

4 of 4

BA- 366

PARADISE FARM - Before 1850 - South side of Bosley Road, 0.3 mile SE of intersection with Pot Spring Road. This was the "Mrs. Bosley" house on 1850 map. It passed to William H. Todd and then (in 1873) to Dr. J. Thorne, who appears in 1877 atlas. It has been in the Jones family since 1888, shown as I. Jones' in 1898 atlas. Solid house of uncoursed fieldstone, three stories including a "Mansard" level, the mansarding composed of recent aluminum siding which was used to raise and replace the original gable roof. Vernacular style. Partial-width enclosed porches. Excellent condition. There is a large cooking fireplace with crane. The large house was probably developed around a small primitive structure after the 1852 apportionment of William Bosley's land, when Emma Bosley Lambert acquired Lot 7. Kitchen wing dates from 1960. Also a large limestone gable-roofed barn.